REMARKS

The present application stands with claim 17 objected to because of an informality, which has been corrected above. Claims 10 and 21 have been rejected under 25 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. The objected to language has been deleted above. The specification has also been amended above to correct for typographical errors.

Claims 1-2, 4-9, 11, 16, 18-20, and 22-24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the cited Bishop et al. (Bishop) patent in view of the cited Hanson patent. Claims 3 and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bishop in view of Hanson and further in view of the cited Mathewson, II et al. (Mathewson) reference. Claims 10 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bishop in view of Hanson and further in view of the cited Joong et al. (Jong) reference. Claim 12 – 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bishop in view of Hanson and further in view of the cited Lauper reference. Independent claims 1 and 23 have been amended. Independent claim 11 has been cancelled and replaced with new claim 25, and independent claim 24 has been cancelled and replaced with new claim 26. For the reasons below, the amended independent claims 1 and 23, and the new independent claims 25 and 26 are believed to be allowable.

In accordance with applicants' claimed invention, in response to a triggering event, for example, the user pushing one or more buttons, in response to a type of situation, for example, a medical emergency or a car emergency, a message is sent on a signaling channel that contains information that the user had previously inputted and is stored in the mobile terminal and which has a relationship with the type of situation that initiated the triggering event. For example, in a medical emergency, the message could contain the user's medical information such as allergies, medical history, etc., and in a car emergency, the message could contain information about the user's vehicle, such as insurance information and make, model, year. Included within the message is an indication

of a type of destination (and not an actual destination) to which that message is to be sent so that when it is received by the mobile switching center, an actual destination endpoint of that type is determined and the message is routed to that actual destination endpoint. Advantageously, the mobile terminal does not need to know the addresses of particular endpoints to which its messages containing user-inputted information should be sent since the determination of the actual destination endpoint is made within the wireless network. In the described illustrative embodiment, the message is sent to a nearest PSAP in response to triggering event initiated by a medical emergency. Such information will be sent to a nearest PSAP in response to a medical emergency regardless of where the user is currently located. Further, the message containing such information is sent directly from the mobile terminal over a signaling channel so that no end-to-end connection need be established between the mobile terminal and the determined actual destination endpoint thereby insuring delivery of the message.

The cited Bishop and Hanson patents fail to show separately or in combination sending from a mobile terminal in response to a triggering event, a message over a signaling channel that includes previously stored user-information that is associated with the type of situation that initiated the triggering event, and a type of destination also associated with the type of situation, so that when the message is received by the mobile switching office, an actual destination is determined and the message is routed to that actual destination without an end-to-end connection being established to that actual destination. In Hanson user information is sent by a data device 12 to an emergency service provider 50 over a packet network 44. In order for that information to be sent, however, device 12 must determine an address associated with that emergency service provider 50. It determines that address either from its own database 24, or by contacting locator service 36 (see col, 4, lines 37- 60). Only when an actual address is determined to which to send the information by the data device itself, is the message sent to the emergency provider and an end-to-end connection established ("[p]referably communication will occur via packets passed back and forth (emphasis added) on the packet network 44" (col. 5, lines

3-5). There is no suggestion at all in Hanson that the type of destination information within the message and route the message to an appropriate actual destination endpoint of that type, where that message is sent on a signaling channel without an end-to-end connection being established between the mobile terminal and the emergency provider.

In the emergency calling system of Bishop, a signaling channel is used to establish an emergency call and provide identification information to the dispatch call center 47 about the mobile terminal originating the emergency call. The signaling channel not used for sending user information that has been previously stored in the terminal. In Bishop, such stored user information comes not from the mobile terminal but from a separate subscriber account database 49 to which the dispatch call center is connected and is accessed in accordance with the identification of the calling mobile terminal that has been provided to the dispatch call center. In Bishop, an actual end-to-end connection is established between the calling mobile terminal and dispatch call center. ("Although this modem is currently enabled to only send out the mobile identification number and the destination number, it can be further utilized after the audible portion of the call is completed at the dispatch call center 47 to send out the mobile identification number, and other information" [Col 11, lines 22-27]). Bishop offers no suggestion that stored user information be provided from the mobile terminal over a signaling channel and no suggestion that no connection is established between the originating mobile terminal and the dispatch call center.

The amended pair of independent claims 1 and 23, which relate to the methodology at the mobile terminal, and the new pair of independent claims 25 and 26, which relate to the methodology at the mobile switching center, all of which four claims having similar limitations, clearly define methods, or computer medium implementing methods, that are not at all taught or suggested either separately or in combination by the cited references. These independent claims and the claims dependent thereon are thus clearly allowable.

In view of the foregoing, allowance of all the claims presently in the application and passage to issue of the subject application is respectfully

requested. If the Examiner should feel that the application is not yet in a condition for allowance and that a telephone interview would be useful, he is invited to contact applicants' undersigned attorney at 973, 386-8252.

Respectfully submitted,

Vikram Rai
Rui Adelino Silva

By _____
Stephen M. Gurey
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No.: 27336

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Docket Administrator (Room 3J-219)
Lucent Technologies Inc.
101 Crawfords Corner Road
Room 3J-219
Holmdel, New Jersey 07733-3030